South Carolina and Secession ANOTHER LETTER FROM MON. JOEL B. POINSETT.
The following letter was written by Hon. Joel
R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting held at Georgetown, in that State, to forward the scheme of secession:

R. Poissett, of South Carolina, in reply to an iavitation to attend a meeting held at Georgetown, in that State, to forward the scheme of secession:—

I was much gratified to find, by the notice you sent me of the call of a public meeting of the voters of Georgetown, to consider the condition of our affairs in regard to the general government, that the vigilance of a portion of our fellow citizens had at length been aroused by the extraordinary acts of our Legislature. I should have been glad to have heard the explanations of our representatives, not only as to the object of the convention, and their reasons for incressing our taxes, but to learn whether they supposed that their constituents, when they elected them to stake laws to promote the prosperity of the State, intended to confer on them the dangerous power of initiating a revolutionary movement too likely to terminate in its ruin. I have every disposition to do justice to our representatives, and regret, therefore, my inability to assist at the meeting. I have suffered lately from severe indisposition, and am still too weak te leave my home for any time; under other circumstances, your kind invitation would have been promptly accepted, and it would have given me great pleasure to have taken counsel with these I so highly estreem.

I studied the proceedings of our Legislature, during its last session, with carnest solicitude; but failed to find there, reasons or explanations for what was proposed to be done. I saw only the expression of excited feelings, passionate declamation and foregone conclusions, all ten ling to revolution, secession, peaceable or forcible; in conjunction with other States or alone; in short, a fixed determination to hurry the State into the fearful position it now occupies. And what are abecause assigned for measures calculated to alter the foundations of our government and the destinies of our people? Not the admission of California, for that is a "fait accompti." California is become a State, and no act of ours can drive her out

slave labor can be profitably employed, whether that be in California, Utah, or New Mexico, and will be extinguished where slaves become a burthen, as was the case in the Northern States before they were emancipated there.

Nor can the arrangement entered into between Texas and the general government be regarded as affording any color for these measures. Texas, the party most concerned, accepted the offers of government with unexampled unanimity; and, on that account, we have no longer any cause of complaint. The suppression of the slave market in Washington furnishes no excuse for violence. It was purely a municipal regulation, not uncalled for by the circumstances. Are we, then, about to commence a revolutionary movement because we apprehend aggression? This would certainly be a most unheard of proceeding. But we are told no revolution is contemplated. South Carolina, in conjunction with other slave States, or alone, merely intends peaceably to secede from the Union.

I have looked in vain for any section of this right by the early expounders of our constitution. It was advocated, indeed, advanced by none, and expressly repudiated by the wisest and best of the statesmen of that epoch. South a doctrine would have defeated the end and aim of the constitution, which was to form a more perfect and permanent union than existed under the old confederation. It seems to me preposterous to suppose a single State to possess a constitutional right to secode from the Union whenever it may think proper to do so, without regard to the injury such an act might infliet upon the other States. The old and well considered maxim of common law applies to States as well as to individuals. "Sic retere two the such as a right to set fire to his own house, because the is dissatisfied with it. If he were so ill advised, however, as to exercise this abstract right over his own property, in the midst of a city, he would be regarded as a violator of the law, and be consigned to punishment for the crime of arson; and what comparts on the

tatives, I will state very briefly the cost of the armice, pavies, fortifications and armaments of the United Saces. The cost of the regular forces is \$400 a man, per annum; that of volunteers about three times that amount.

I will say nothing here of the difference in the efficiency of these two descriptions of force, nor of the disparity in their mortility.

The cost of an armed vessel may be stated at \$7,150 a gun, the lowest cost; its wear and tear is estimated at \$1/2, per cent per annum. This calculation does not include the expenses of the crew to sait and fight her. The building and equipment of war steamers is much more costly. They carry lewer and much heavier guns. First rate steamers cost about \$50,000 a gun, exclusive of the expenses of the crew. It would be a frightfall error to suppose that the steamers to be built for the direct trade with Europe would prove, if armed, capable of contending with the war steamers of the United States.

The cost of fortifications cannot be stated with precision, so much depends upon local circum-stances; but may be estimated, including arma-ment, at \$3,500 a gun, exclusive of the expenses of the garrison, and cost of repairs.

With these data you will find the cost of main-taining the minimum force necessary to present a show of resistance will exceed \$3,000,000 the first

laining the minimum force necessary to present a show of resistance will exceed \$3,000,000 the first year, and go on increasing as the resources of the State diminish, from the withdrawal of so many of her hardy sons from tilling the soil.

The amount set down as the minimum of our expense in time of revolution will have to be raised by direct taxation, or loans negotiated at home; for, be assured, that the slave States which place themserves in hostility to the general government will lose all credit abroad. It is the guaranty given by the constitution to this description of property, and the well known power of the general government to redeem that guaranty, that has given them the credit they have hitherto enjoyed; nor could South Carolina calculate upon receiving anything from duties on imports, for they would be levied by the general government, and any attempt to increase them for the purpose of supporting the State, would drive the trade to the neighboring ports of North Carolina and Georgia. Indeed, its to be apprehended, that the annoyance of being brought under the guns of a vessel of war, and kept there notil the duties are paid, might alone that effect.

There is one error which our speakers and

have that effect.

There is one error which our speakers and writers appear to have generally fallen into, that I think it necessary to advert to. They are, it would seem, persuaded that Great Britain will take part with South Carolina is seem, persuaded that Great Britain will take part with South Carolina in any contest she may have with the United States. They believe there is such a charm in cotton, that the great manufacturer of the article must, of necessity, be united, in war or peace, with the producer. Now, is it probable that Great Britain would risk the loss of ner beat market, and engage in a war with a powerful nation, in order to secure to her manufactories the small supply of cotten South Carolina produces? I do not believe she would take so impolitic and hanardous a step, it all the cotton growing States were united in the contest.

In the first place, I take it for granted that there would be no opposition to the export of our cotton,

In the first place, I take it for granted that there would be no opposition to the export of our cotton, and Great Britain would receive it either from Charleston or Savannah; in the next, Great Britain would regard any separation of a slave State or States from those which are tree as the beginning of the end of slavery in North America, to which they would contribute by every effort in their power. They are persuaded, whether erroneously or not, that the cultivation of cotton can be satised on by free labor, and entertain no apprehensions on that score. Released from the obstacles a great nation now opposes to the real of their abolationists, engoes of them would be sent over in the shops we rely upon to transport our produce. Not like the northern political demagogues, but hones, pralous fanatics, who will find in our dissentions.

In France, the same feeling exists. In a debate to France, the same is the French Assembly, not lare than December, 1850, upon the exercise to New Cylenne and Charleston of our manicipal ge-

These were disposed of in the same manner as the first squad; and then the third squad, numbering eighteen persons, were brought in and absessed \$4 St each, amounting in all to \$50 94. These were followed by the fourth squad, consisting of eight individuals, who were taxed \$5 04 each, amounting in all to \$40 32. Two others were then brought in, and assessed \$5 66 each, for playing at far. This completed the whole number who were taken from the gambling houses on Saturday evening, and makes a grand total of \$414 51 fines and costs assessed upon them.

Some of the more modest (!) of this large party of erring mortals, made ineffectual efforts to acreen their countenances from the gaze of the spectators, and nearly all were able, either from their own purses, or through the kindness of their attentive friends, to "pay their taxea," and go to their respective employments. Those who were so unfortunate as to be "short," were doomed to return to the lock-up, but most likely their friends will lend them their helping hand during the day.

A trader of Washington street, answered to the name of Thomas Smith, and took special care to hide his face by turning the collar of his drab overcoat. Others seemed ashamed of the company in which they were caught: and it is to be hoped that they have received a lesson which will deter them from again visiting a gambling hole.

This, we believe, is the first "regular descent" made by the Marshal upon gambling houses for more than three years, during which time, hundreds of young men have doubtless been ruined by the habits they have acquired in consequence of frequenting such places.

Now that the Marshal basso well re commenced the onslaught, it is to be hoped that he will continue to wage the war, until the city is rid of every similar establishment.

to a series of optical delusions almost as cerious as those with which the public have been familiarized at the Polytechniz losituation by the oxylydrogen microscope.

Another subject of even greater importance to the coup d'ou of the interior, when the Crystal Palace, is thrown open to the public, is the arrangement and shape of the stalls for exhibitors, and the compartments for different sections of produce. Over the whole of this division of the work Mr. Owen Jones exercises supervision, and his efforts have been directed, in the first place, to secure a correspondence between the classification of objects and the architectural proportions of the building. For this purpose, in the different sections of produce, a distribution, as far as possible, into quadrangular courts, will be adopted, and not only will the position and shape of tables be readered subservient, as far as possible, to decorative purposes, but central points will, if practicable, be reserved for the advantageous display of works of art. Thus, not only will the great central avenue be adorned by statues, fountains, and other objects calculated to gratify the eye, but within each compartment and section of the exhibition some effort will be made to raise the thoughts of the spectator up to the connection existing between the industrial and the ornamental—between the products of labor and the laws of taste. The permission, which was some time ago unavoidable, accorded to exhibitors of building their allotments up to the girlers if they liked, has not been withdrawn; but wherever the exigencies of each case can be met by stalls reaching half way up the columns, that proportion will be adopted. By this means it is hoped that the ground area will not be too much biocked up with goods, and that spectators in the galleries may be allowed freely to glance from court to court beneath them. The impression that most of the transept is on fine a piece of timber, and stanies so well, that we should regret to see it out down; but those at the other end ar

They represent a mesaic surface, embellished with wreaths of flowers, which are not exaggerated beyond the natural size, and are worked upon a light ground, in order to bring out their hues more atrongly. In this respect there has been a considerable departure from the original design, which, however, was found unavoidable, though

To the endron of the henald.

The enclosed "gem" came across the big pond, in a packing box, freight paid, and is et your service.

Respectfully, A Sussember.

FRESHETS IN THE SOUTHERN RIVERS.—The New Orleans Prenyume, of the 1st Instant, says.—We learn from a person just from Red River, that a great rise has taken place above Shreveport. At Hurncane's Bluff, the river was within eighteen inches of high water mark and still rising at the date of our informant's departure. The people, fearings destructive inundation, and anxious to preserve their property, were moving back to the hills, taking with them all their stock and negroes. At Shreveport, on the 26th ult, the river was attlivising, and a general overflow was anticipated.

We learn from the last number of the Camden, (Ark.) Heraid, that Quachita river had risen to a great height, and had overflowed its banks in many places.

We learn from the Granada (Miss.) Republican, of the 20th ult, that at that time Yallabusha river was higher than it had ever been known.

There were to deaths in Daltimore Juriag the week ending the 10th last,

gulations in relation to black and colored seames, a representative from the French West Indies interpresentative from the French West Indies interpresentative from the French dignity, &c., &c. The replies of the ministers were apologetical They nesured the assembly that "they had already dene zill in their power to obtain from those States a revision of laws which are almost barbarous, almost savage;" and M. Lahitte, the Minister of Forcian Affairs, closed his speech with these remarkable words: "Well, hitherto, neither France nor England has had the happiness to persuade these States of the Union, that it was necessary to enter apon the course of civilization and respect to humanity which we most carneatly desire. To this end we will continue to labor as we have labored. Perhaps, we shall have better success when those countries shall comprehend that they are without the pale of the laws of all nations." These expressions were greatly applauded by the assembly. Such being the opinions, on the subject of our institutions prevailing in England and France, ought we not to pause before we withdraw ourselves from the protecting arm which now shelters us! If we stand alone, how long would it be before we should be visited by a French fleet to seek redress and demand reparation from us for having sent to juil one of her citizens, a colored gentleman from Martinique or Guadaloupe, and blockading our ports until satisfaction is given! And here let me remark, that neither South Carolina, nor any other purely slave State, can ever possess a mercantile marine or a newy. These is no example of a nation, having a large portion of its laboring population in a state of vassalage, possessing an efficient marine. There exists no class to draw sailors from, for slaves or serfs cannot be trusted on long voyages, or safely employed in ships of war; and it is a mistake to suppose that entire dependance can be placed on foreign seamen. The Russian empire has had this difficulty to contend with, and has hitherto found the obstacle i

in a packing box, freight paid, and is at your service. Respectfully, A SUBSCHEER.

TO THE RESTINSH PUBLIC.

I urge you, I exhort you to "turn out" of England Abbot Lawrence, who represents the country that have lately passed the Fegire Slave III.

Remember, you are in partnership with Presiden Fillmore, is calling out the military to enforce it dictates. You are the receivers of the material that there poor captives are thus persecuted to produce Her Majesty's advisers have destroyed the free-labor cultivation of your colonies, and placed you in the power of these slave holding nations—you are now implicated in and identified with all their ornel and merciless proceedings.

Hyde will tell you what to do when you arrive at the threshold of the door called "Good Feeling."

You are liable to err—for are you not told—"Yea, the ctork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times: and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lerd."

How so you propose raising your barriers against tonest.

not the judgment of the Lord.

How do you propose raising your barriers against popers, without infusing into your Protestantism a grain of Christianity.

Hyde has appointed the Rev. Hugh McNeile to be srehbishop of Leamington priors, for the prominent part he has taken (like a good Christian) in the cause of abolition.

The Great Industrial Exhi bition in London.

we do not consider it an improvement. The patterns were painted by, and the whole executed under the superintendence of, Mr. W. B. Simpson, who deserves great praise for the ingenious manner in which, by hithographing the exact number of stitches in each piece, he has been able to put accurately together, in one fabric, the work of 150 ladies scattered all over the kingdom. The initials of the (air makers, and also of the committee by whom the matter was originated, are all neatly wrought into the border of the carpet, which is exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi, and will well repay a visit.

We hear that in Westminster a movement has been commenced to try and induce the commissioners to delay till the 1st of July, the throwing open of the exhibition at 1s entrance fee. The object of this is to prevent the fashionable season being broken in upon by the crowds of the humbler classes which will throng the streets of the metropolis. It is apprehended that if, upon the 22d of May, the doors of the Crystal Palace are opened at a low rate to the mechanic and the artizan, the wealthy and the noble will fly from a scene of such turmoil and confusion as London will present. We believe that the fears thus conjured up are groundless; but if they were not, and if commissioners instend to such an application, the popularity of the exhibition would inevitably be destroyed.

principal misses greening that spoisons are proving that spoisons to proving the spoisons of the control of the

tehich concession cannot go; and the continuance of the present pressure on Sardiata will indicate an imprudence which even the recently adopted habits of the Austrian cabinet have not

prepared us to expect. Manifesto of Heary the Fifth of France. A good deal has been said in the political salcons of Paris, on the subject of a letter addressed by the Count of Chambord to M. Berryer, on the occasion of the remarkable speech of the latter on the 16th of January, in the National Assembly. It was said that this letter was a sort of expact of principles, us remarkable for judgment, as for elevation of sentiment and nobleness of diction. I have obtained a copy of this letter, and I hasten to communicate it to you, as it will probably appear in some of the Paris rapers to morrow. Respect is certainly due to

remarkable for judgment, as for elevation of sentiment and noblenees of diction. I have obtained a copy of this letter, and I hasten to communicate it to you, as it will probably agreat in some of the Paris papers to morrow. Respect is certainly due to the dignified, liberal, and evidently sincere language of the chief of the illustrious house of Bourbon. The document will, there is little doubt, be received in France with satisfaction—a feeling which will be participated in by all who regard with interest whatever may affect the destinies of this great country. The letter is as follows—

My deat Berryer—I have just read the Monitour of 17th January, and I am unwilling to lose a moment in testifying to you my great satisfaction and my gratitude for the admirable speech you pronounced in the sitting of the 16th I You are well aware of the fact—although I am pained at sometimes seeing my thoughts and my intentions misrepresented and distorted, the interest of France, which is for me above all other things, condemns me offen to inaction and to silence, so much do I fear to trouble its repose, er to add to the difficulties and the embarrassments of the actual situation. How happy am I, then, that you have so well expressed sentiments which are my own, and which are in perfect accordance with the language and the conjuct I have observed at all times. You have not forgotten it. That is the policy of conciliation, of union, of fusion which is mine also, and which you have so eliquently developed—a policy which casts all divisions, all recriminations, all past opposition is to bilizion, and itserminations, all past opposition is to bilizion, and itserminations, all past opposition is to bilizion, and itserminations, all past opposition is not bilizion, and itserminations, all past opposition is to bilizion, and itserminations, all past opposition is done in the wasts of France of the monarchy. I know that this monarchy would not suffice for all the wasts of France and its past to the received past of the past of the mo

tens, and one casting of which alone weighs four tons.

Yeaterday, the principal foreign arrivals were from Saxony. The quantity of packages received was not quite so great as it has been on the previous days of the week; but goods are henceforth expected to pour in very rapidly, and the custom house people will have a busy time of it in examining and ascertaining the duty chargeable on such an immense mass of multifarious articles. From Frence nothing has as yet reached the Crystal Palace, but many of the contributions thence are already on their way. Our own exhibitors begin to show themselves within the building, and to make the necessary preparations. Several stalls have already been erected in the south galleries, and among them is a large one for the display of Coventry ribands. We were yesterday admitted to a private view of a very splendid carpet, the joint production of one hundred and fifty ladies, and intended for the exhibition. This very beautiful piece of work was designed by Mr. G. W. Papworth, and the details display a great improvement upon the texal style of such works. They represent a mosaic surface, embellished with wreaths of flowers, which are not exam-

Which is the best Route to the Pacific?

Which is the best Route to the Pacifics' TO THE ENTRO OF THE LONDON THEES.

Sir.—The mist of uncertainty and oblivion in which all relating to the Isthmus of Darien has for centuries been purposely enveloped, on account of the prejudices of the Spanish Government, appears, until very lately, to have been perpetuated and transferred to our own generation. It is only been since our transatlantic friends have evinced so much energy and enterprise in making the present route by Panama the high road to their "new Eldorado" that we have been aroused to something like a conviction that it is indispensable that we, too, as a great maritime nation, should act, and satisfy ourselves as to the practicability of opening a great ship canal through some part of central America.

Captain Fitzroy's paper, lately read before the Geographical Society, gives a most able summary of the various lines of communication which have been at different times proposed, and each of which has its supporters.

Although Dampier, Humboldt, and all travellers, rearly sgree that the lines proposed by the Lake of Nicaragua or by Tehuantepec have the disadvantages of stormy seas, pestilent climates, and unstable foothoid, from the violent and frequently recurring carthquakes and the resuless volcanoes in their vicinity, still it may be a question for our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic whether the advantages of the immediate vicinity to their own favorite Mississippi, and the reighborhood of their own territory in passing to their rich northwestern dominions, may not so far outbalance the drawbacks I have mentioned as to induce them, with their fresh energy and indomitable sprit, to encounter all, and invest an immense capital in cutting a canal very much longer and more expensive than would be necessary at Panama, so as to secure the quiet possession, near their own homes, of a ready transit from one great point of their dominions to the other.

With us, however, it is different. Our possesions in the West Indies.

ting a canal very much longer and more expensive than would be necessary at Panama, so as to secure the quiet possession, near their own homes, of a ready transit from one great point of their dominions to the other.

With us, however, it is different. Our possessions in the West Indies, our intercolonial trade, the beaten tracks of our great steamers, our territory in the Indian and Soutis Pacific Oceans, together with the immense British commerce flowing in one uninterrupted stream all along the southwast coast of America, from Panama to Valparaiso, would lead us to select, if possible, a route more immediately opposite to our own distant colonies, over a more tranquil sea, and by a country possessing a more healthy climate. We cau afford, therefore, to give up, without regret, the Tehnantepec and Nicaragua lines, and turn to the Isthmus of Darien for the wished for outlet to the southern ocean.

We have there one of the two routes to choose—the "Atrato" line, and that by "Panama." It is not for me to endeavor to enhance the advantages of the Parama line, by detracting from or showing the advantages of the Arato one, but in simply alluding to the very disproportionate distances between that line and the diminuity belt of slmost table-lard, which, in a short forty miles, (and that half navigable by river) divides the two oceans at the lethmus of Panama, I will try to illustrate, by proof, the facilities this line possesses for a cheappermanent, and efficient canal, for the largeft ships in her Mojesty's navy.

To begin with the Atlantic side, the little harbor at the mouth of the river Chagres itself, now gives shelter for vessels; and on crossing a bar, having twelve feet or more, they can enter a beautiful river, without for a great distance shoals or rocks, and with soundings of from four to six fathoms.

But immediately clore to Chagres is the extraordinary indensation in the coast forming the beautiful and secure harbor called the Bay of Minzanilla, or, as our marine have christened it, Navy Bey.

Thus ha

by thin three miles of this fair harbor runs the Within three miles of this fair harbor runs the river Chagres, through a soft trap rock, with a hard bottom—no sheals, rocke, or rapits—with nearly perpendicular sides, fringed in most places to the very edge with fine timber trees, and in others extending into verdant "playas," studded with hamlets and villages. Past La Bruja, and for miles apwards to the junction of the river Trinidad, this fine stream possesses a considerable depth; so does the Trinidad for a short distance, showing a fine open country, refreshed by seasonable breezes, and pictenting an eligible size for argineering works of any description.

pic sping an eligible site for engineering works of any description.

Hence only is required a caugh just such a one as the Caledonian canal, but far less extensive, to enter by Rio Grande, or otherwise, the vast and beautiful bay of Paname,—Panama! once the emporium of the new world, and still a beautiful, clearly, and healthy cuy.

Such advantages and facilities for a great maritime depot are possessed by few countries in the old world. Are extraordinarily smooth and tranquil sea, neither reflect by storms por agitated by subterranean catastropies, a fair side wind to and from its shores towards our distant colonial possess. sions its shores towards our distant colonial possessions, with such a wondrous daily oscillation in its tipes, amounting to from 20 to even 27 feet rise and fall, that for every purpose of shipping and ship building, which could be required in docks, it equals some of the most favored bayens on our

The whole bay is one vast anchorage, and the lovely islands which grace the glassy surface of the Pacific, which from three to seven miles, contain the finest anchorages in 14 fathoms water; the most excellent water, besides fruit and provisions, in abundance was myzelf in the Brandy wine frigate when she took in water and provisions for a voyage in a lew hours.

The city in-sit, basit on an extraordinary peninsula, is on fine and dry soil, backed up by fertile plains, whence a refreshing breeze is feit, and where thousands of cattle graze. A fine river of fresh water (the Rio Crande) empties itself to the west of the city, and the whole bay eastward is intersected by rivers, from the banks of which is drawn the richest and most varied timber.

Thus, sir, I have endeavored to show that on the Adantic side exists a well-known and convenient largers for the levers of the head of the city of the city of the city, and the whole bay eastward is intersected by rivers, from the banks of which is drawn the richest and most varied timber.

freeh water (the Rio Grande) campties itself to the west of the city, and the whole bay enatward is intersected by rivers, from the banks of which is drawn the richest and most varied timber.

Thus, sir, I have endeavored to show that on the Adantic side exists a well-known and convenient harbor for the largest shigs; that, to reach the other ocean, there only intervenes a little acck of land, some 35 miles across (I have even the two reas at the same moment from an emineace, and have bathed in both within the 24 hours), through a part of which run manigable rivers in the right does not run across the remainder, but that it is low ground, only dotted with small conicas hills. To complete the advantages in favor of cutting a canal, the rock is easily worked, and there are insumerable guebrades or little rivers to supply water, so as to supply the few locks which would be required.

Lastly, instead of unhealthy swamps and desert plants, a fair and beautiful city already furnishes a temporary resting place to the thousands who would and do pass this spot; and stores, arsenals, capacious buildings and workshops—the vestiges of older days—yet exist, to become available to any spirited company who may, and I am most positive soon will, take advantage of such.

I cannot better conclude my notice of Panama itself than by transcribing liverally the Bucanier Dampier's own description of the place.

He says—"About four leaguestrom oid Panama, near the triverside, stands New Panama—a very handsome city, in a spacious bay of the same pane, into which disembogue many long and navigable rivers, some whereof are not without gold; besides that it is beautified by many pleasant isles, the country about it affording a delightful prospect to the sea by reason of the variety of adjacent hills, valleys, groves, and plains. The houses are for the most part of brick, and pretty lotty, especially the President's, the churches, the monasteries, and other public structures, which make the best show I ever such a country list seldom troab

To complete the advantages, we have at no great distance a gold district in "Choco," as comparatively rich in gold as is the Californian territory abounding, too, with caoutchs, valuable dyewoods, spices, and precious resins. Dampier's questations will again help me in my assertions. Speaking of the rivers of the Gulf of San Miguel, he says, "I have been teld, besides what gold they got out of the ore and sand, they found lumps sometimes as big as a hen's egg, and bigger, wedged in between the rocks. Such an one Mr. Harris (who got 120 lbs. of gold there) kept by him; it has several crevices full of earth and dust."

The observations I have submitted will be borne out in the pamphlets I forward. They have been ably supported by Mr. Glyn in his paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, June 22, 1847, and published in their transactions.

Captain Foeter, of the Chanticleer, lost his life in verifying my observations, which were again minutely investigated by Sir Edward Belcher. Finally, English, Spanish, French, and German engineers have trodden the ground, under perhaps better auspices than I did, and none have contradicted, most have supported, my opinions.

I feel, therefore, that I can with truth, honor, and a good conscience ask my countrymen to conquer the remaining apathy that may exist, to take up with their wonted energy a work which is peculiarly fitting to become a national one, and to support and encourage further investigations.

I ask you, sir, to support me in the position I have already made, that a conference be held of the members of our Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Royal Geographical Seciety, and others interested in science and commerce, with a view to sending out to Central America two or three young men, distinguished in their profession as topographical and civil engineers, and known for their probity, their energy, and their talent, to examine into and report on the two proposed routes in the Ishmus of Derien.

They will have the advantage of all our previous experien

Surveyor General and Givil Engineer-in-Chief.

Athenæum Club, Dec. 21, 1851.

Kosenth and his Companions.

From the voluminous correspondence, relative to Kossuth and his companions, transmitted by the President to the Senate on Tuesday last, the National Intelligence, selects the subjoined, as comprising the portion which at the present moment will be most interesting to the public:

THE SCREALAY OF STATE ON ME. REWN.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE ON ME. REWN.

WARHINGTON, February 22, 1881.

Sin:—Being deairous to know the exact condition in which the Hungarian exites are, and what the intentions of the Turkish government are supposed to be in regard to them. I would be obliged to you if you would give me such information-on this subject as you may possess. Yours, respectfully.

John P Brown, Esq. Dragoman of the U S Legation at Gonstantinople.

M. Rewn to INS-REGILLY OF STATE.

SIT:—I have had the honer to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you are pleased to request that is should communicate to the department what ever information I may possess respecting the circumstance connected with the detention of Mr. Louis Koreuth and his companions now in Kutayish, in Aria Minor; and consequently beg leave to lay before it the following statement: When, in September, 1849, Mr. Koreuth and his companions together) amounted to some four thousand in number. You are aware that the Emperors of Austria and Russis, they (the Poles and Hungarians together) amounted to some four thousand in number. You are aware that the Sultan, however, as a matter of friendly compromise, and consequently the Sultan sent to Maltarian of Turkey, whose protection they had loained, should deliver them up, and that the Sultan however, as a matter of friendly compromise addressed to each of these avereigns an autograph letter, effering to expel from his empire, or to detail in it under surveillance, any of the refugees whom they might designate. The Emperor of Austria and Russis, they in the sultan in the survey of the refugees and togethe

removed by the Sultan's orders from Shumls, in Eco; mella, to Kutayish the place fixed upon for their residence and where they yet remain under strict sur; veillance. The Hungarians who remain at Shumish continue to receive rations and a small mouthly supend out of the Sultan's treasury. Those who escaped to the capital, and did not leave the country, ferraised this pecunisty assistance, and consequently countril into very destitute circumstances. Many of the inter found employment in the service of benevelent Muzaulmen; others were employed in the Sultan's many and a good number smbraced Islamism, in the hope of receiving military preferment. Contribution were made among the foreign legations and among the foreign residents in Pera for the relief of the more needy and the Turkish ministers never railed to ald those whose poculiar destitution was made known to them.

these were made among the foreign legations and among the foreign residents in Pera for the relief of the more needy and the Turkish ministers never talled to ald those whose poculiar destitution was made known to them.

This was the position of the affair when I left Constantinopie May Soth of last year; and in the superitation that the year for which Mr. Kosenth was to be detained would terminate in the month of last September, I fully believed that he would ere this, have been released and in the enjoyment of the blesting of liberty in the United States. It was the Sultanipominic, contained in his autograph letter to the Emperor of Anstria, which prevented his government from accepting the generous offer of the lait surested Freedient to convey Mr. Kossulf and his friends to the United States in one of our public vessels, which offer was made in March last, through the Minister resident of the United States at Constantinople. The Sultan, I cannot but ted confident has no desire or interest in the detention of Mr. Kossuth, and would be most happy, I believe, to be released from the expense and income income of Mr. Kossuth, and would be most happy, I believe, to be released from the expense and income income of Mr. Kossuth, and would be most happy, I believe, to be released from the expense and income income in which I consistent the most popular which would be income the proposed to it for that purpose, some of the Sultani Sense, which were well of the southern of the Sultani Sense, which were the most popular which would be preloned beyond the period of one year.

During the last summer, the Turkish government officed to the Minister resident to send the Hungarani to Liverpool to one of the Sultani's summers, in case his government would provide means for their conveyance to this country, and, from the circumstances that the period of their departure from Turkey would have been of their entities at McLaus & standard, in the believe that M. Kossuth would have been of their entities at the McLaus and that he h

Hon. Daviti Wineres Secretary of State. U. S.

Naval Intelligence. A board, composed of Commodores Morris and Perry, and Capt. Bresses, to revise the rules and regulations of the nary is in assistant washington. The Court Martial sitting at the Nary Fard there have couplined the once of Lieut. Charles C. Barton.